Alberta
HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

ALBERTA PROFILE:

IMMIGRATION

AND

MIGRATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Data Development and Evaluation

Revised: October 2004

Highlights

1. Alberta Population Statistics

- About 15% of Canada's population growth was in Alberta from 2003-2004
- Alberta's population growth rate almost doubled the Canadian growth rate between 1999 and 2004
- Alberta led the nation in population growth between January 1st of 2003 and 2004

2. Alberta Immigration Statistics

- In 2002, immigration to Alberta decreased by 10.4%
- Almost 80% of Alberta immigrants came from Asia and Europe
- The majority (88.2%) of immigrants coming to Alberta between 2001 and 2002 went to Edmonton or Calgary
- The majority of Alberta immigrants were between 30 and 34 years of age
- Most Alberta immigrants coming to Alberta in 2001 applied to come on their own
- Since 1993, Alberta Family Class immigration has decreased

3. Alberta Immigration Education Levels

- Almost half of Alberta immigrants had at least a university degree
- Immigrants landing in Alberta between 1995 and 1999 had higher education levels than immigrants who landed in Alberta between 1990 and 1994

4. Alberta Immigration Intended Occupation

- There were more Alberta immigrants in 2002 intending to work in the Natural and Applied Sciences occupations than there were in 1993

Highlights

5. Alberta Immigration Income Levels

- Between 1995 and 1999, more than three quarters (77.2%) of Alberta's immigrants reported employment income as source of income
- Average employment income and self-employment income for both male and female immigrants was less from 1995-1999 than it was from 1990-1994

6. Alberta Immigration Labour Force Statistics

- Between 1996 and 2001, the number of Alberta immigrants employed increased by 8,085
- In 2001, the Alberta male immigrant participation rate was more than fifteen percent higher than it was for their female counterparts
- In Alberta, the unemployment rate was higher for female immigrants than it was for male immigrants in 2001

7. Alberta Interprovincial Migration Statistics

- In 2003, out-migration for Alberta was at a five-year high
- In the first half of 2004, more than half (53.1%) of Alberta's in-migrants came from British Columbia and Saskatchewan
- Over 40% of the Alberta out-migrants in the first half of 2004 were destined to British Columbia

8. Alberta Interprovincial Migration 2001 Labour Force Statistics

- In 2001, Alberta interprovincial migration working age population grew by nearly 70,000
- Alberta interprovincial migrant unemployment rate decreased
- Alberta interprovincial migrants have a higher participation rate than other Albertans

1. Alberta Population Growth

About 15% of Canada's population growth was in Alberta from 2003-2004

Table 1 shows Canada's and Alberta's population and growth rates from July 1, 1998 to July 1, 2004. For each year, Alberta's growth rate was higher than the national average. In 1999, Alberta's population growth rate was almost three times (2.7) the national rate. Between July 1, 2003 and July 1, 2004, Alberta's population increased by over 41,000, and Canada's population grew by over 282,000. Alberta's population increase accounted for 14.6% of Canada's growth.

Table 1

Canada & Alberta Population as of July 1, 1998-2004

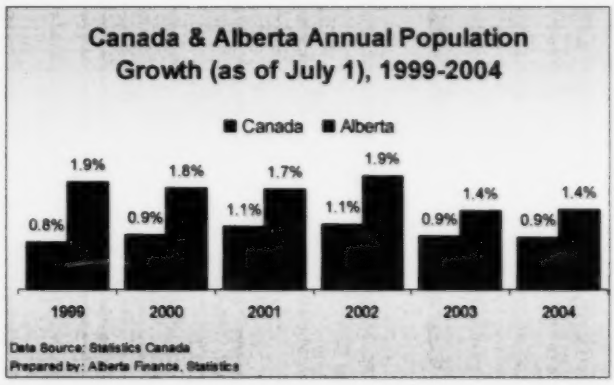
	Canada		Alberta	
1-Jul	Population	Growth Rate	Population	Growth Rate
1998	30,157,082	---	2,899,452	---
1999	30,403,878	0.82%	2,953,255	1.86%
2000	30,689,035	0.94%	3,004,940	1.75%
2001	31,021,251	1.08%	3,056,739	1.72%
2002	31,372,587	1.13%	3,116,332	1.95%
2003	31,660,466	0.92%	3,158,641	1.36%
2004	31,946,316	0.90%	3,201,895	1.37%

Data Source: Statistics Canada
Prepared by: Alberta Finance, Statistics

Alberta's population growth rate almost doubled the Canadian growth rate between 1999-2004

Alberta's annual population growth has been consistently higher than the national average between 1999 and 2004. Chart 1 shows that Alberta grew at a greater rate than the national average. In 2004, Alberta's population growth rate was more than 1.5 times the Canadian growth rate, at 1.4% and 0.9%, respectively.

Chart 1



1. Alberta Population Growth

Alberta led the nation in population growth between

Chart 2 displays the population growth rates for Canada and the provinces between January 1 of 2002 and 2003. Alberta had the highest population growth rate for the period, at 1.6%. This was twice as high as the national growth rate of 0.8%.

Chart 2

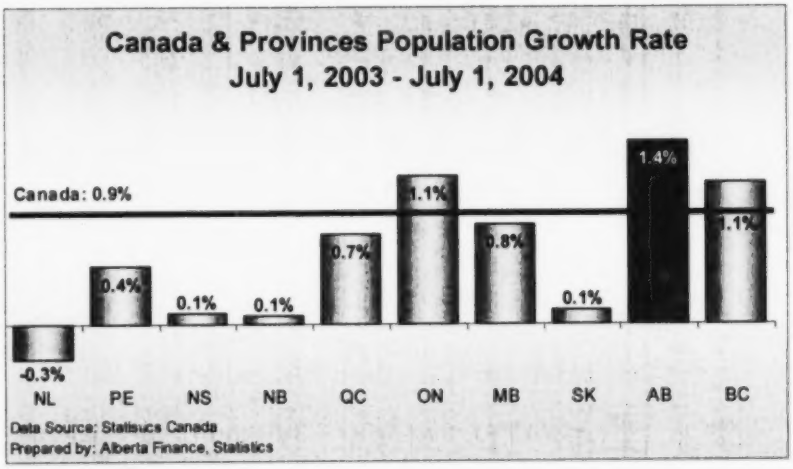


Chart 3, on the following page, shows the components of Alberta's population growth from 1999 to 2003. Net interprovincial migration represented over one third (36.7%) of Alberta's average growth during this period. Natural growth accounted for 45.9% of the growth and net international represented 17.4% of the growth.

Net interprovincial migration is calculated by subtracting interprovincial out-migration, where people are moving from Alberta to another province, from interprovincial in-migration, where people are moving to Alberta from another province. Natural growth is births minus deaths, and net international migration is the sum of international immigrants and non-permanent residents, minus total international emigrants.

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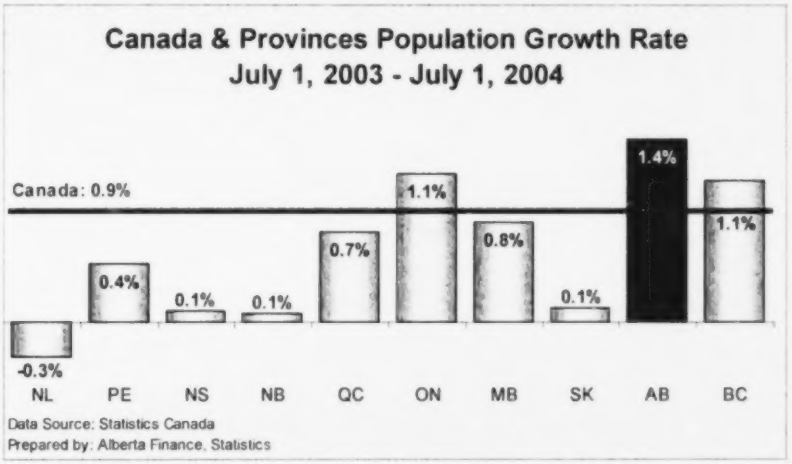

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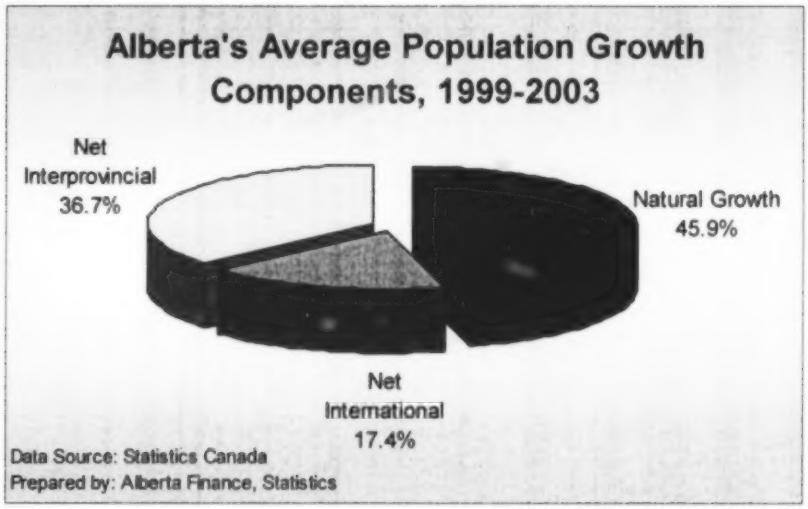
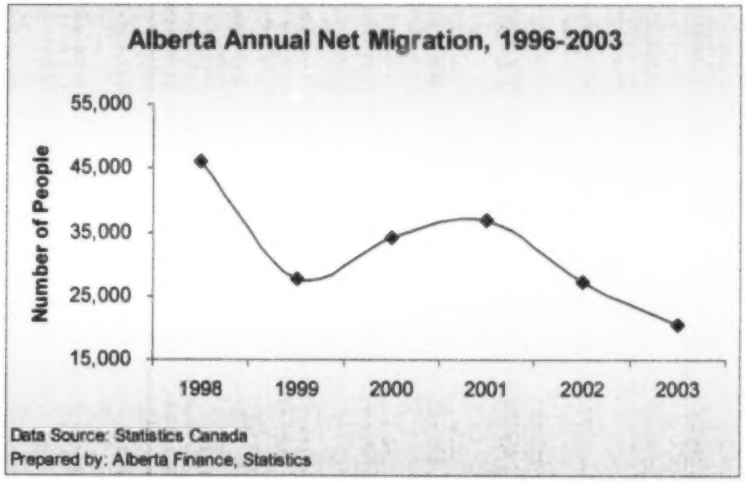

Alberta's Average Population Growth Components, 1999-2003
Net Interprovincial 36.7%
Natural Growth 45.9%
Net International 17.4%
Data Source: Statistics Canada
Prepared by: Alberta Finance, Statistics

Net migration refers to the sum of net interprovincial migration and net international migration. Figure 1 shows the net migration in Alberta from 1998 to 2003. Alberta experienced its highest net migration in 1998 at 45,985. Net migration declined by 6,638 between 2002 and 2003.

Figure 1



1. Alberta Population Growth

Figure 2 displays Alberta's net migration for each quarter, from 1998 to 2003. Routinely, Alberta's net migration peaks in the second or third quarter (April to June and July to September) and declines in the fourth quarter (October to December). Net migration reached its highest level in the second quarter of 1998, at 16,309. In 2003, net migration in Alberta averaged 5,112 per quarter and peaked in the second quarter, reaching 6,299. The quarterly average net migration has fallen each year since 2001.

Figure 2

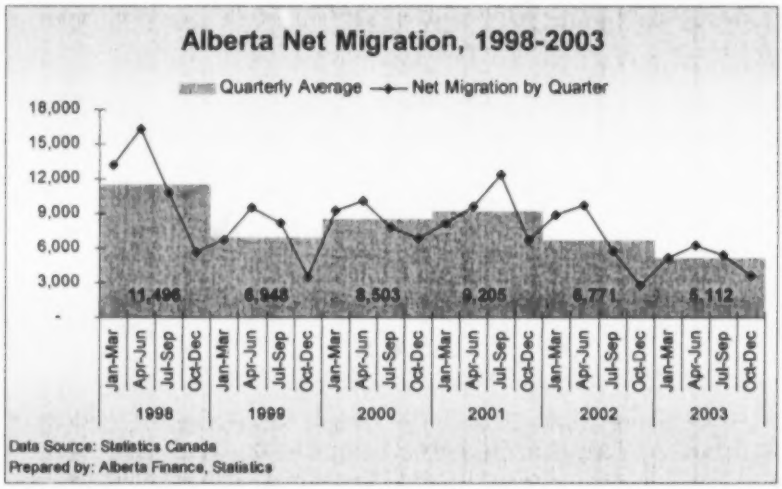


Chart 4, on the following page, shows the geographical distribution of migration within the province by Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) regions.[1] Five year mobility refers to persons who are movers and who live in a residence other than the one they did on the previous Census Day five years earlier. Intraprovincial migrants are movers who on Census Day, were living in a different subdivision than the one they resided five years earlier, in the same province. Immigrants are movers who were living in Canada on Census Day (May 15, 2001), but were living outside Canada five years ago.[2] Over eighty percent (85.9%) of external migrants coming to Alberta since 1996 have resided in the Edmonton and Calgary regions.

[1] Map of AHRE Regions: http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/offices/map.asp
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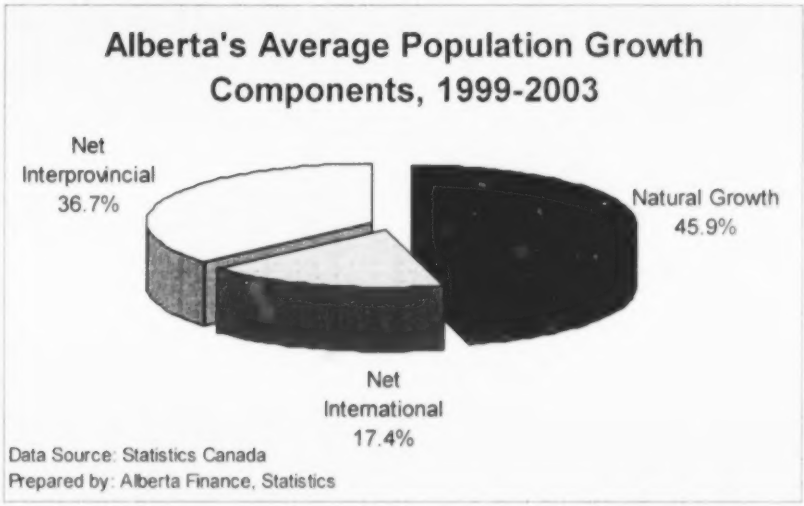
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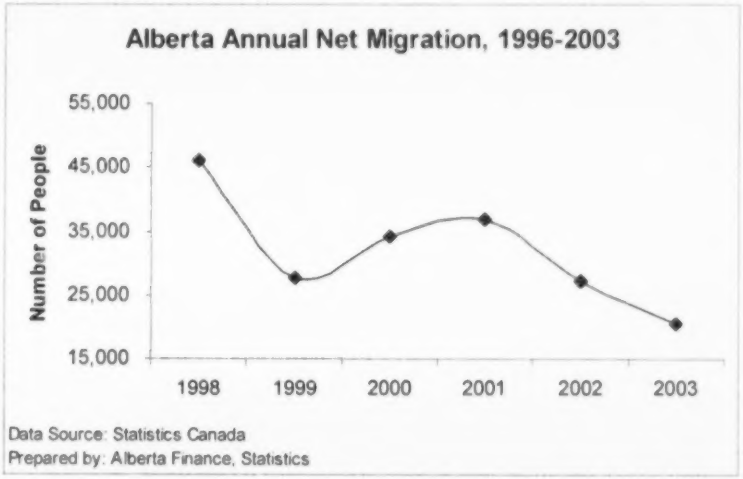

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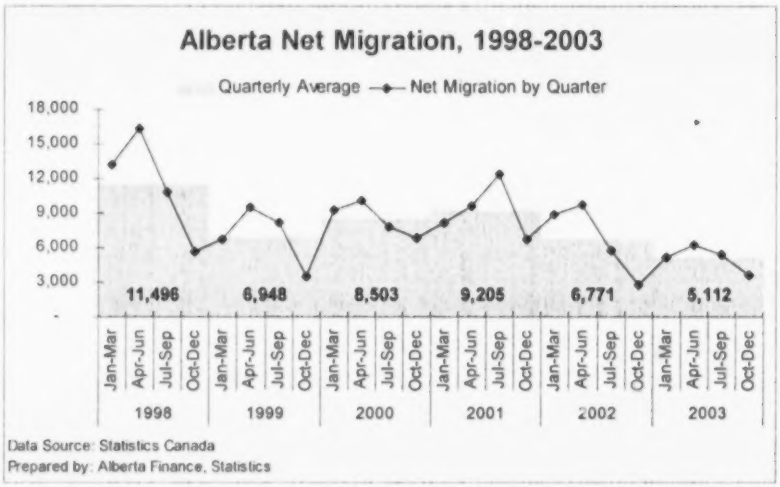

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1. Alberta Population Growth

Alberta Regional Working Age Population Migrants by AHRE Region, Five Year Mobility, 1996-2001

Alberta

Intraprovincial:	256,370
Interprovincial:	206,090
Immigrants:	66,610

Northwest Region

Intra:	20,955
Inter:	11,935
Immigrants:	1,175

Northeast Region

Intra:	26,295
Inter:	15,145
Immigrants:	1,800

Edmonton Region

Intra:	72,215
Inter:	50,255
Immigrants:	20,140

Central Region

Intra:	51,735
Inter:	21,590
Immigrants:	3,425

Calgary Region

Intra:	59,075
Inter:	91,765
Immigrants:	37,105

South Region

Intra:	26,100
Inter:	15,395
Immigrants:	2,965

Data Source: Stat

Back to Highlights

2. Alberta Immigration Statistics

In 2002 immigration to Alberta decreased by 10.4%

In 2002, Canada welcomed a total of 228,616 immigrants. The same year, 14,682 immigrants came to Alberta, a decrease of 10.4% from 2001. Ontario welcomed the most Canadian immigrants in 2002, with 138,476. Table 2 displays further information about immigration to Canada's provinces.

Table 2

Canadian Immigration by Province, 2001 & 2002

	2001		2002	
Destination	**Number**	**% of total**	**Number**	**% of total**
Canada	250,423	100.0%	228,616	100.0%
Ontario	**148,545**	**59.3%**	**133,476**	**58.4%**
British Columbia	38,312	15.3%	33,899	14.8%
Quebec	**37,520**	**15.0%**	**37,500**	**16.4%**
Alberta	**16,386**	**6.5%**	**14,682**	**6.4%**
Manitoba	**4,583**	**1.8%**	**4,599**	**2.0%**
Other Provinces	5,077	2.0%	4,460	2.0%

Data Source: *Immigration to Alberta - Statistics*, Alberta Learning

Chart 5 provides a description of immigration to Canada by province of destination. In 2002, over half (58.4%) of immigrants moved to Ontario. Following Quebec and British Columbia, Alberta received the fourth highest level of immigration, at 6.4%.

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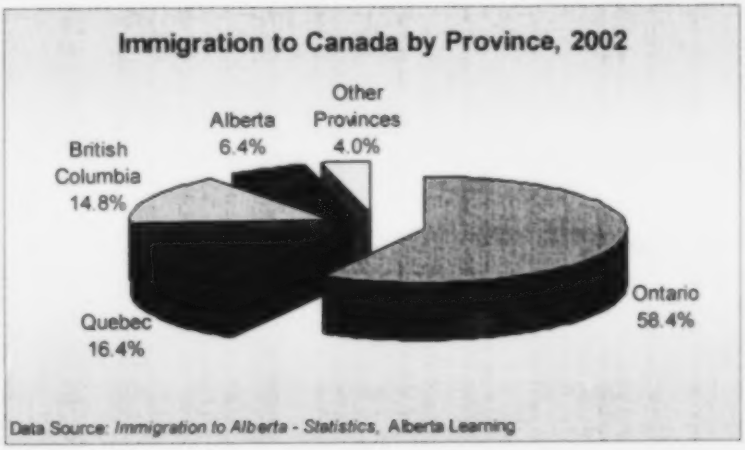

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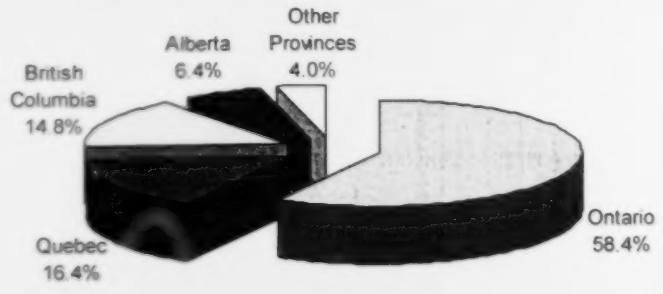

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2. Alberta Immigration Statistics

Alberta immigration fluctuated over the last seven years. As shown in Figure 3, Alberta immigration dipped in 1998 and peaked in 2001. Immigration to Alberta increased in 2003 to 15,785, and was above the six-year average of 14,089.

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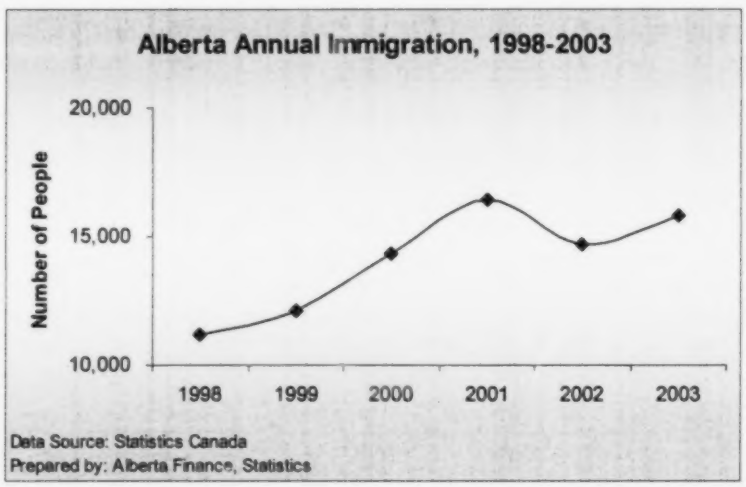

Figure 4 displays Alberta immigration by quarter from 1998 to 2003. Generally, immigration to Alberta was highest in the third quarter and declined in the fourth quarter of each year. Immigration reached its highest level in the second quarter of 2002, at 4,599. In 2003, Alberta averaged 3,946 immigrants per quarter and peaked in the third quarter, reaching 4,545 immigrants, almost equaling the highest quarter of immigration in the third quarter of 2001.

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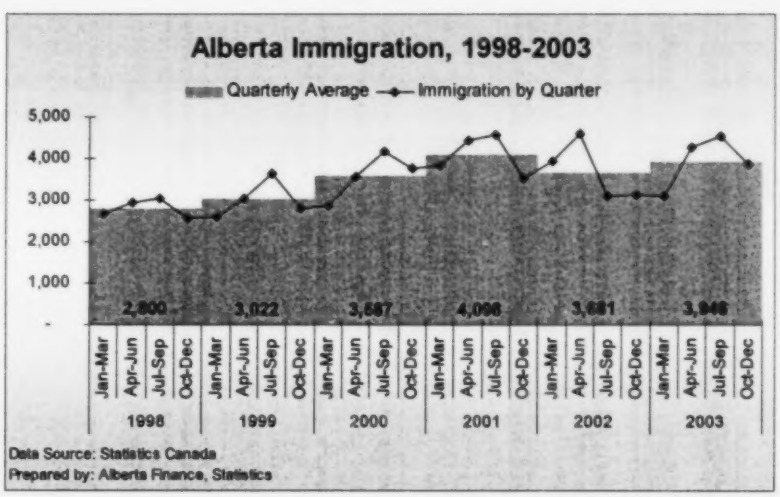

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Almost eighty percent of Alberta immigrants came from Asia and Europe

Between 1991 and 2001, over half of the immigrants to Alberta came from Asia. Landing period refers to immigration and migration within a specific time period. Throughout this profile, landing period will be determined by Statistics Canada Census periods. Between the two landing periods, Asian immigration to Alberta decreased by 2.6 percentage points. The African continent experienced the highest increase in immigration, growing by 4.0 percentage points in 2001. In 2001, almost eighty percent (78.5%) of immigrants came from either Asia or Europe. Chart 6 displays further information about working age population immigration to Alberta by source continent.

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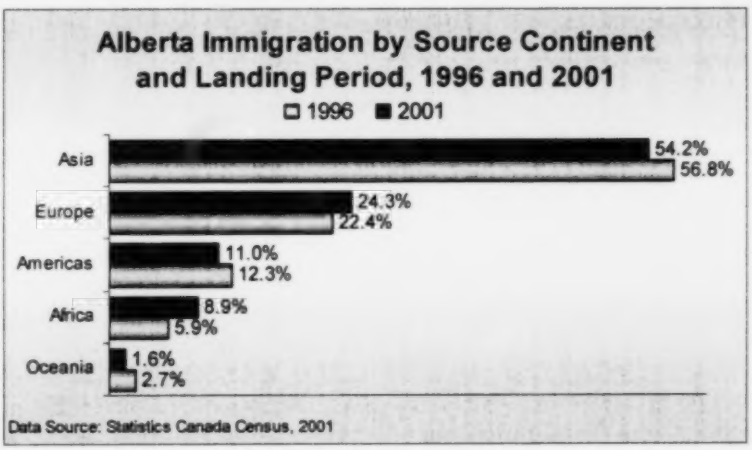

Chart 7 shows immigration to Edmonton and Calgary throughout a 40-year period for those 15 years of age and over. Calgary welcomed more immigrants than Edmonton. Between 1991 and 2001, total immigration to Calgary was 26,765 people higher than the previous period, whereas immigration to Edmonton increased 7,330 people over the same period. Both cities experienced an increase in total immigrants each period.

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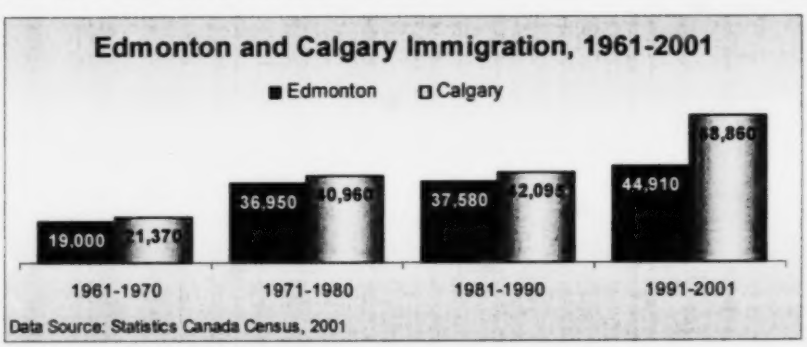

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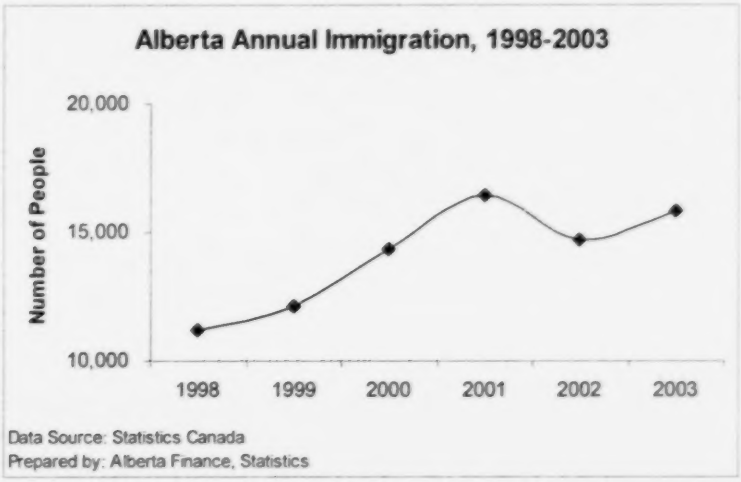

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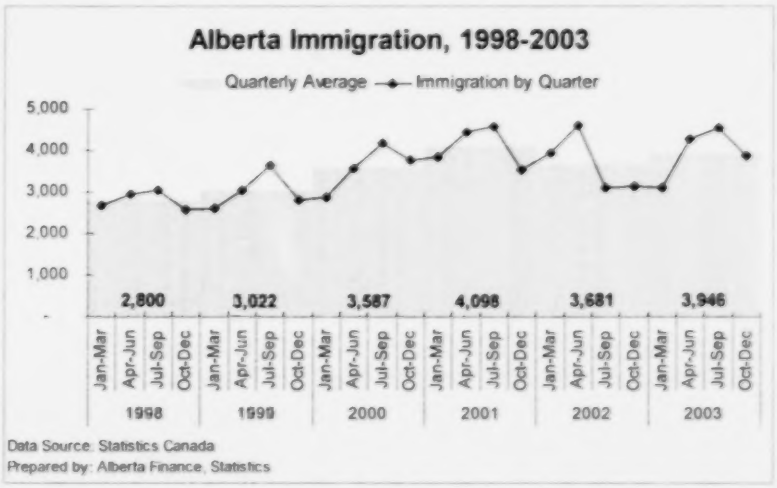

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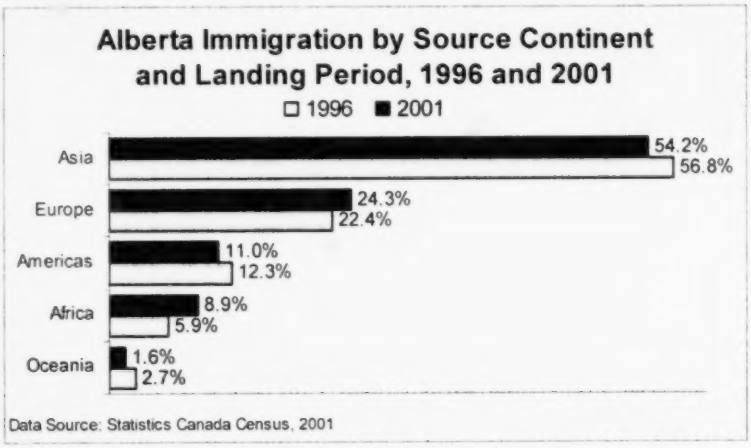

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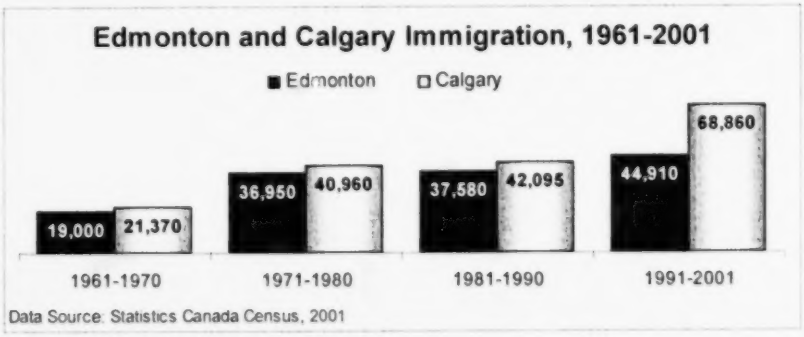

The majority (88.2%) of immigrants coming to Alberta between 2001 and 2002 went to Edmonton or Calgary

Table 3 displays Alberta immigration destination by city in 2001 and 2002. Both Calgary and Edmonton saw a decrease in immigration. In 2002, almost ninety percent (88.2%) of Alberta's immigration moved to Calgary or Edmonton. Almost two-thirds (60.0%) of Alberta immigrants moved to Calgary, while over a quarter (27.4%) moved to Edmonton. In 2002, the majority (92.8%) of Alberta's immigrants were destined to one of ten cities.

Table 3

Alberta Immigration by City / Town, 2001 & 2002

	2001		2002	
Destination	**Number**	**% of total**	**Number**	**% of total**
Total	**16,386**	**100.0%**	**14,682**	**100.0%**
Calgary	**10,090**	**61.6%**	**8,929**	**60.8%**
Edmonton	4,393	26.8%	4,018	27.4%
Red Deer	**228**	**1.4%**	**160**	**1.1%**
Lethbridge	175	1.1%	150	1.0%
Medicine Hat	**157**	**1.0%**	**84**	**0.6%**
Fort McMurray	79	0.5%	66	0.4%
Grande Prairie	**72**	**0.4%**	**73**	**0.5%**
Banff	61	0.4%	51	0.3%
Brooks	**50**	**0.3%**	**49**	**0.3%**
Sherwood Park	48	0.3%	50	0.3%
Other*	**1,033**	**6.3%**	**1,052**	**7.2%**

Data Source: *Immigration to Alberta - Statistics*, Alberta Learning

*Note: Other includes both rural and urban locations

The majority of Alberta immigrants were between 30 and 34 years of age

In 2002, nearly half (about 47.0%) of the immigrants coming to Alberta were between 25 and 44 years of age. Approximately 15 percent of those who immigrated to Alberta in 2002 were between 30 and 34 years, while those 24 years or younger comprised more than one-third of the total immigration. Chart 8, on the following page, shows Alberta's immigration age distribution in 2002.

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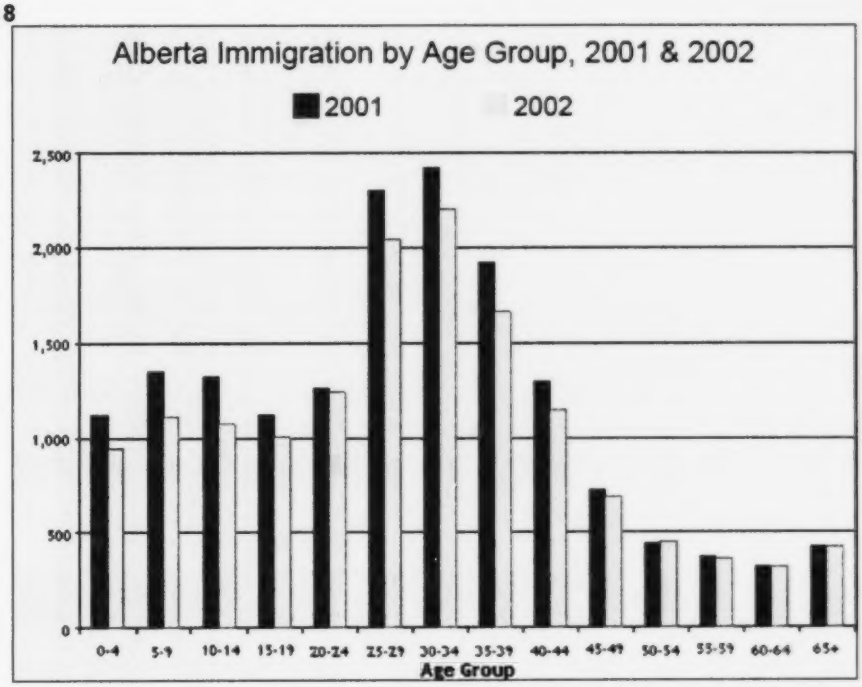
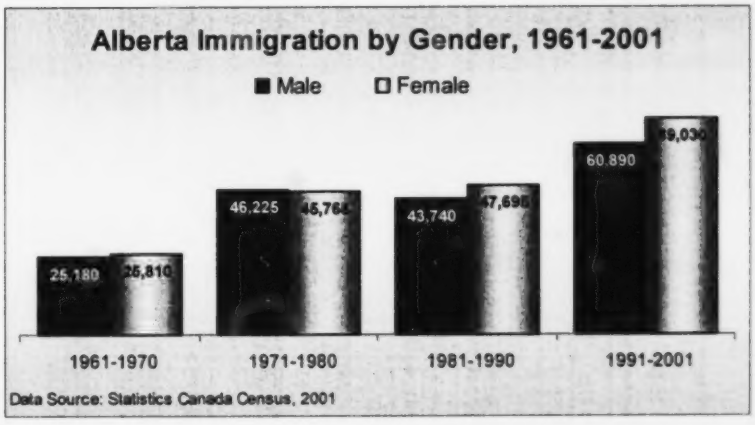


Chart 9 shows that between 1981 and 2001 there were more females over 15 years of age or older immigrating to Alberta than males. Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of female immigrants over 15 years of age averaged 53.2%, while the proportion of male immigrants averaged 46.8%. Over the 40-year period, males averaged 48.3% of total immigrants to Alberta and females averaged 51.7%.

Chart 9



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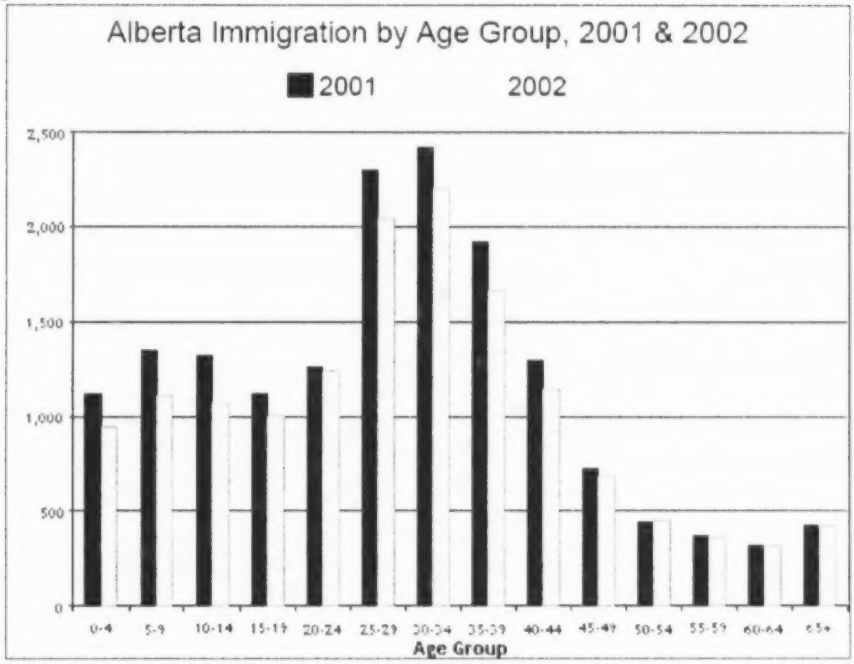

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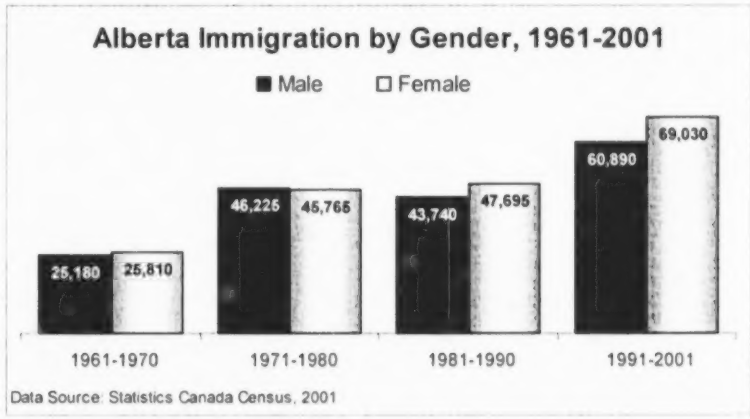

Most Alberta immigrants coming to Alberta applied to come on their own

Chart 10 displays immigration to Alberta by class in 2002. When applying for immigration status, a classification must be selected (see Appendix). In 2002, people immigrated to Alberta as one of the following classes: Family; Independent; and Refugee. In 2002 over half (54.2%) of Alberta immigrants were from the Independent class.

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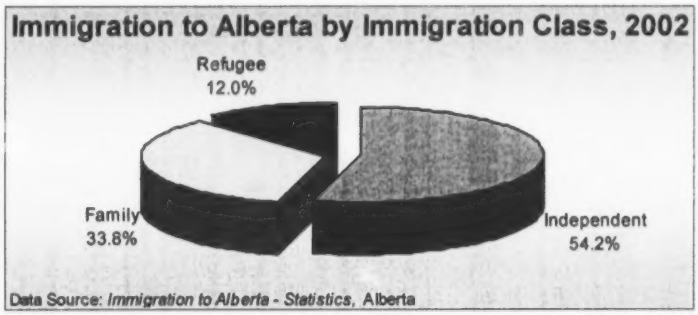

Since 1993, Alberta family class immigration has decreased

Figure 5 shows the immigration classification of those coming to Alberta varied from 1993 to 2002. In 1993, the number of people in Alberta selecting Family Classification had the highest immigration totals, but it dipped in the late nineties, falling to a decade low of 3,773 in 1998. The number of people selecting Independent Classification remained within the 6,000 to 8,000 range throughout the period, other than in 2001 when it peaked at 9,500 people.

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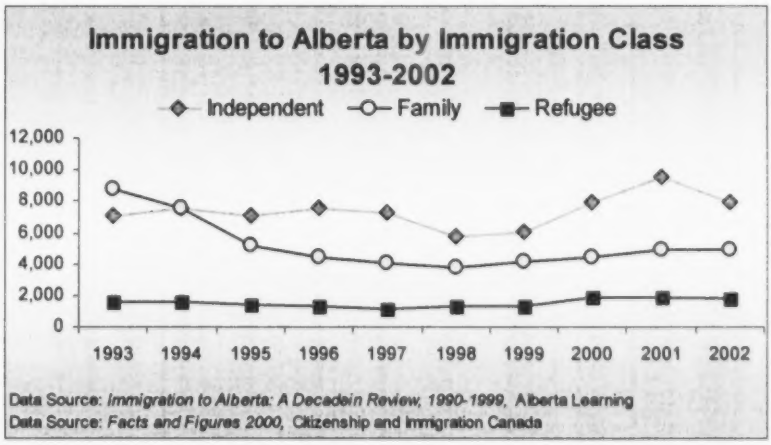

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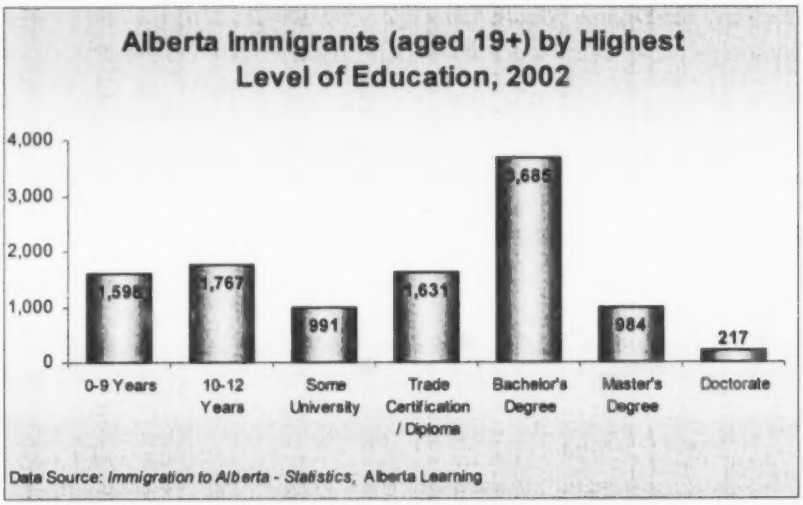
3. Alberta Immigration Education Levels

Almost half of Alberta immigrants had at least a university degree

In 2002, nearly half (44.9%) of the new immigrants to Alberta aged 19 years or older had a university degree. Another 15.0% had trade certificates or non-university diplomas. Chart 11 shows the level of education for Alberta's immigrants aged 19 years or older.

Chart 11



Immigrants landing in Alberta between 1995 and 1999 had higher education levels than immigrants who landed in Alberta between 1990 and 1994

Of the 150,235 immigrants destined to Alberta between 1990 and 1999 who filed their income tax in Alberta in the 2000 tax year, 83,690 immigrants landed in Alberta between 1990 and 1999.[3]

Table 4, on the following page, displays education levels for Alberta's immigrants. Between 1990 and 1994, almost thirty thousand (27,315) of Alberta's immigrants had less than 12 years of education. Between 1995 and 1999, Alberta's immigrants with less than 12 years of education decreased more than ten thousand (10,870), while those with a bachelor's degree or above a bachelor's degree increased. Alberta's immigrants with a trade certificate or non-university degree or less decreased in 1995 to 1999. During the 1990s the number of Alberta immigrants with bachelor degrees or master degrees increased.

[3] *Immigrants in Alberta's Labour Force, 1990 – 2000*, Alberta Learning

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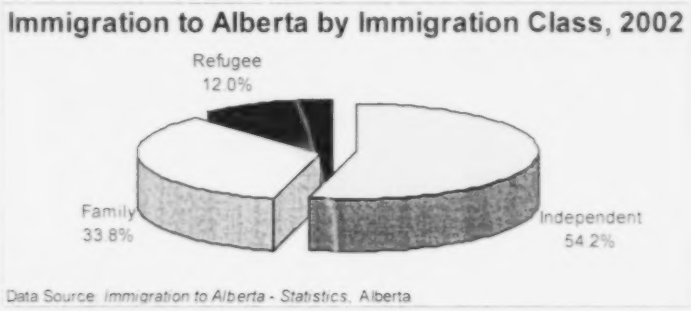

Data Source: *Immigration to Alberta - Statistics*, Alberta

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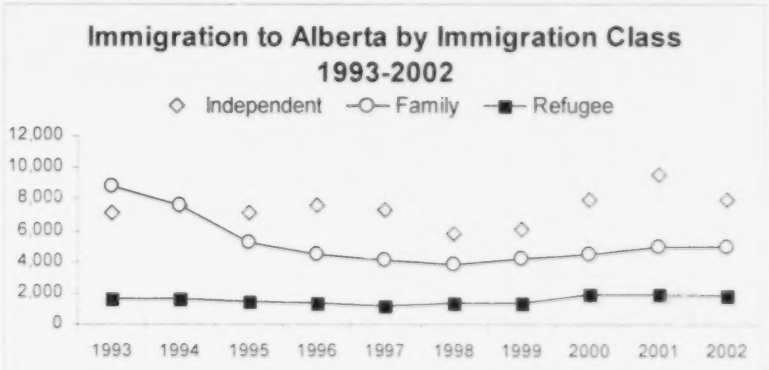

Data Source: *Immigration to Alberta: A Decade in Review, 1990-1999*, Alberta Learning
Data Source: *Facts and Figures 2000*, Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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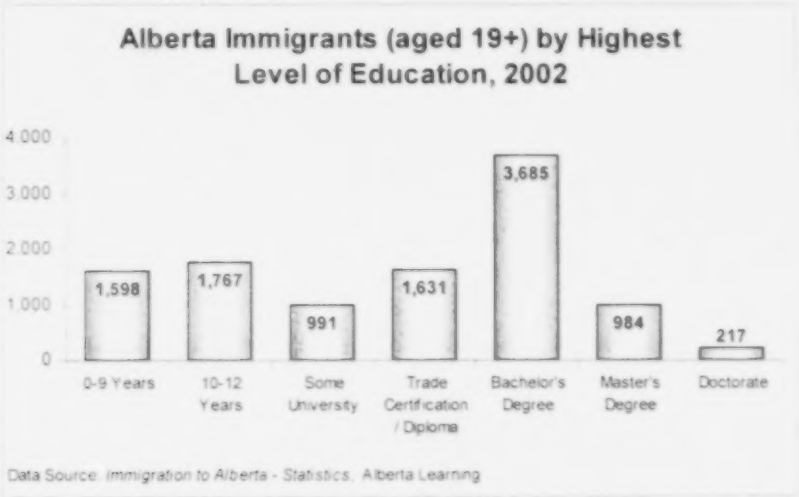

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[3] *Immigrants in Alberta's Labour Force, 1990 - 2000*, Alberta Learning

3. Alberta Immigration Education Levels

Between 1995 and 1999, more males than females had a master's degree, at 1,940 and 900, respectively. Females represented 45.5% of all Alberta immigrants with a trade certificate or non-university diploma, bachelor's degree, or a master's degree who landed in Alberta between 1995 and 1999.

Table 4

Alberta Immigrants by Education Level and Gender, 1990-1999

	Total		Male		Female	
Level of Education*	**1990-1994**	**1995-1999**	**1990-1994**	**1995-1999**	**1990-1994**	**1995-1999**
Total	**45,995**	**37,695**	**22,160**	**18,930**	**23,840**	**18,770**
0-9 Years	**15,540**	**7,790**	**7,230**	**3,440**	**8,310**	**4,350**
10-12 Years	11,775	8,655	5,430	4,100	6,350	4,560
13+ Years	**3,875**	**3,075**	**1,790**	**1,480**	**2,090**	**1,590**
Trade Certificate/Diploma	7,735	6,715	3,805	3,335	3,930	3,375
Bachelor's Degree	**5,610**	**8,620**	**2,910**	**4,625**	**2,695**	**4,000**
Master's Degree	1,465	2,840	995	1,940	470	900

Data Source: *Immigrants in Alberta's Labour Force, 1990-2000*, Alberta Learning

*Note: Level of Education measured at time of entry

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4. Alberta Immigration by Intended Occupation

There were more Alberta immigrants in 2002 intending to work in the Natural and Applied Sciences occupations than there were in 1993

Chart 12 displays information about the intended occupations of Alberta immigrants in 1993 and 2002. Intended occupation information is based on self-reported information taken from immigrants' applications for permanent resident status and refers to the occupations they intend to work in. In 2002, 5.1% of immigrants had intentions to work in Sales and Services occupations. This was a 42.8 percentage point decrease from the 1993 figure of 47.9%. In 2002, almost two-thirds (62.4%) of immigrants coming to Alberta intended to work in Natural and Applied Sciences occupations. This was a 46.6% increase from the 1993 figure of 15.8%.

Chart 12

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4. Alberta Immigration by Intended Occupation

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Chart 12

Data Source: Alberta Learning
*Note: Occupations classified under NOC 1993 and 2002

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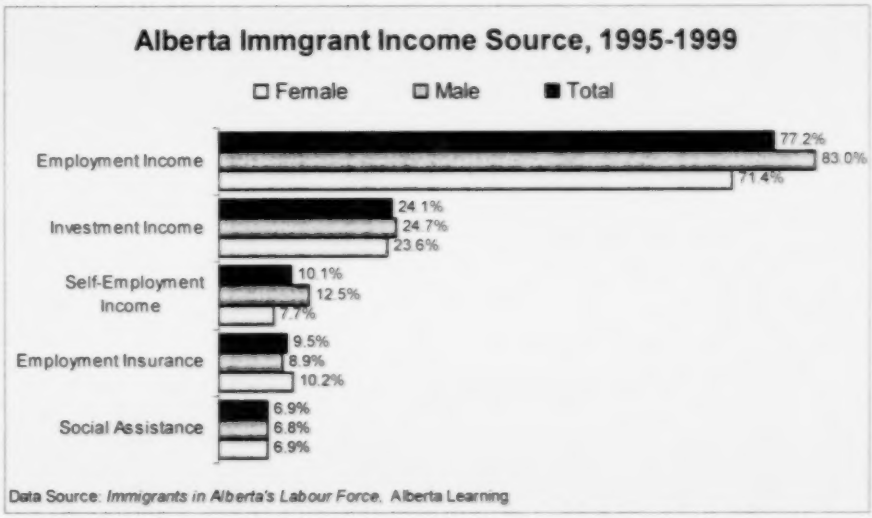
5. Alberta Immigration Income Levels

Between 1995 and 1999, more than three quarters (77.2%) of Alberta's immigrants reported employment income as source of income

Based on the 37,696 immigrants who filed their taxes in the 2000 tax year and landed in Alberta between 1995 and 1999, over three quarters (77.2%) listed employment income as a source of income. Eighty–three percent of male Alberta immigrants received employment income, whereas 71.4% of female Alberta immigrants received employment income. Of the immigrants who arrived between 1995 and 1999, 6.9% listed social assistance as an income source. Chart 13 shows further information about Alberta immigrant's income sources.

Chart 13



Data Source: *Immigrants in Alberta's Labour Force*, Alberta Learning

Average employment income and self-employment income for both male and female immigrants was less from 1995-1999 than it was from 1990-1994

The average employment income of immigrant taxfilers who landed in Alberta between 1990 and 1994 was higher than immigrant taxfilers who landed between 1995 and 1999. Employment income decreased for both male and female immigrants in the 1995 to 1999 period. Table 5, on the following page, displays further information about Alberta immigrant's average income.

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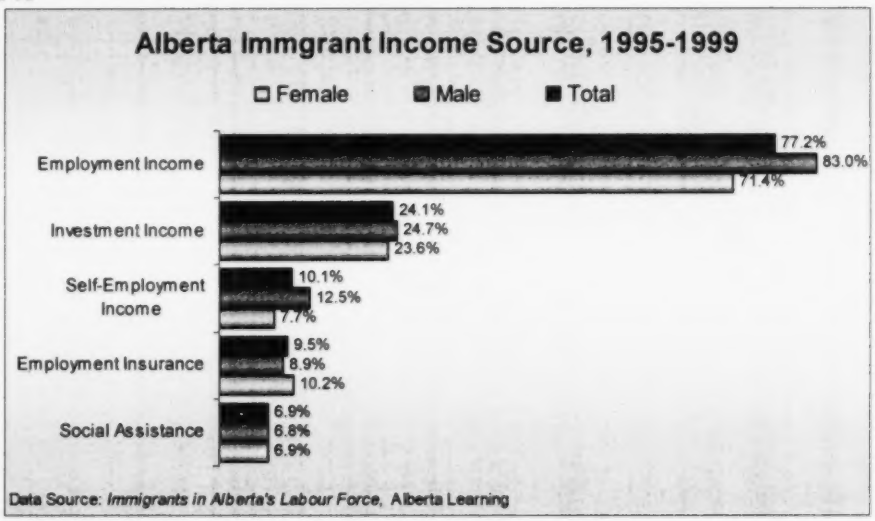

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5. Alberta Immigration Income Levels

Table 5

Alberta Immigrant Average Income, 1990-1999

	1990-1994		1995-1999	
Income	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Employment Income	$29,562	$18,102	$27,267	$15,680
Self-Employment Income	$10,584	$6,602	$8,932	$6,670
Investment Income	$3,570	$2,811	$2,541	$2,390
Employment Insurance	$3,928	$3,421	$3,771	$3,278
Social Assistance	$3,993	$4,301	$5,815	$5,441

Data Source: Alberta Learning

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6. Alberta Immigration Labour Force Statistics

Labour force refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).[4] Between 1996 and 2001, the total number of Alberta immigrants who were in the labour force was 45,660, a 20.2% increase from the 1996 total of 38,000. Working age population refers to people that are 15 years or older. Table 6 displays further labour force statistics for Alberta and Alberta immigrants by landing period.

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of Alberta immigrants employed increased by 8,085

Employment refers to people who, during the week prior to Census Day did any work at all for pay or in self-employment, or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice or were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.[5] Between 1996 and 2001, employment for Alberta immigrants increased by 8,085. The Alberta immigrant employment rate for 2001 also increased to 63.2%, up 7.3 percentage points from the 1996 figure.

Unemployment refers to people who, during the week prior to Census Day, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either, had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks, were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job, or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.[6] Both the Alberta unemployment rate and the Alberta immigrant unemployment rate fell in 2001, to 5.2% and 7.9% respectively.

Table 6

Alberta Immigrant Labour Force Statistics, 1996 & 2001

	Immigrants		Total Population	
Income	**1996**	**2001**	**1996**	**2001**
Working Age Population	60,780	66,610	2,055,020	2,322,025
Labour Force	38,000	45,660	1,486,980	1,696,760
Employment	33,980	42,065	1,379,710	1,608,840
Unemployment	4,020	3,595	107,270	87,920
Participation Rate	62.5%	68.5%	72.4%	73.1%
Employment Rate	55.9%	63.2%	67.1%	69.3%
Unemployment Rate	10.6%	7.9%	7.2%	5.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1996 and 2001

Note: Immigrant figures are based on landing periods betwenn Censuses

[4, 5, & 6] 2001 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE

6. Alberta Immigration Labour Force Statistics

In 2001, the Alberta male immigrant participation rate was more than 15 percent higher than it was for their female counterparts

Chart 14 displays further information about the participation rates of all Albertans and Alberta immigrants. Participation rate refers to the labour force in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.[7] In 2001, male Alberta immigrants had a participation rate that was 2.3 percentage points lower than the Alberta male average and female Alberta immigrants had a participation rate of 60.4%, which was 6.2 percentage points lower than the Alberta female average.

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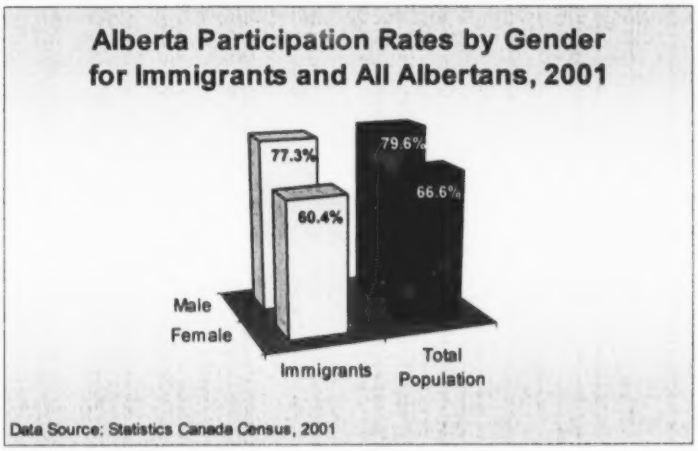

Chart 15, on the following page, demonstrates that the employment rate discrepancy between Alberta and Alberta immigrants is greater for females than it is for males. Employment rate refers to the number of persons employed in the week prior to Census Day, expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over. In 2001, female Alberta immigrants had an employment rate that was 8.0 percentage points lower than the Alberta female average, at 55.1%. The Alberta male employment rate was 75.5% in 2001, which was 3.8 percentage points higher than the 71.7% employment rate of Alberta male immigrants.

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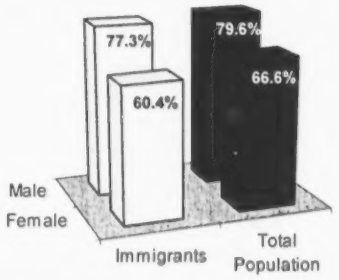
Chart 14

Alberta Participation Rates by Gender for Immigrants and All Albertans, 2001



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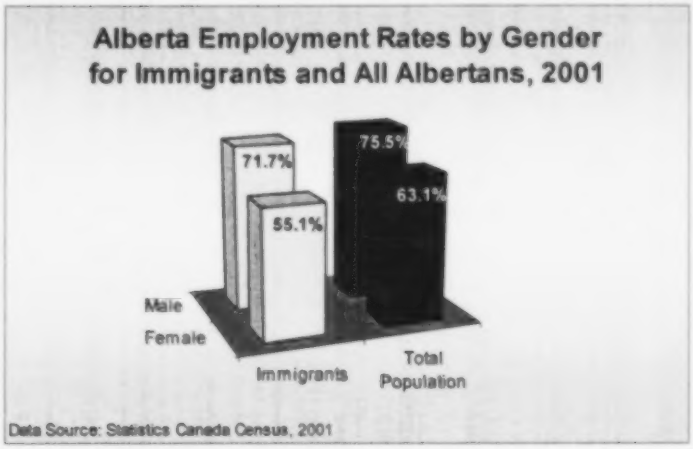

In Alberta, the unemployment rate was higher for female immigrants than it was for male immigrants in 2001

Chart 16 shows unemployment rate by gender for all Albertans and for Alberta immigrants. Unemployment rate refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).[8] In 2001, Alberta males and females had a similar unemployment rate, at 5.1% and 5.2%, respectively. The difference between genders in 2001 for Alberta immigrants was 1.5 percentage points. In 2001, the Alberta unemployment rate for immigrants was 7.2% for males and 8.7% for females.

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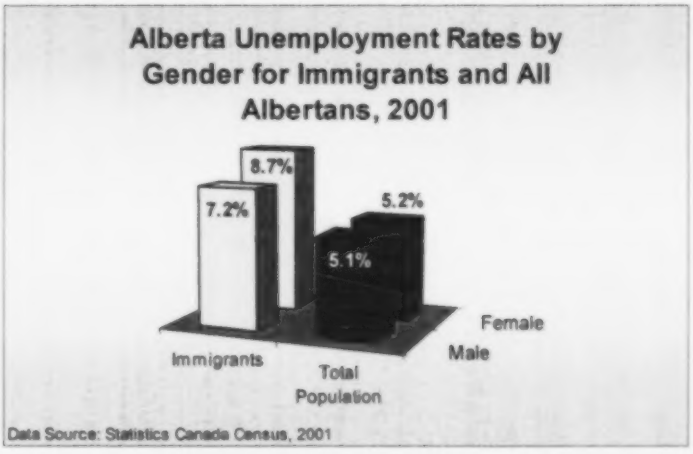

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[8] 2001 Census Dictionary, Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 92-378-XIE

7. Alberta Interprovincial Migration Statistics

In 2003, out-migration for Alberta was at a five-year high

Alberta's net interprovincial migration declined from 17,959 in 2002 to 10,589 in 2003. Out-migration is when people are moving from Alberta to another province, and in-migration is when people are moving to Alberta from another province. Between 1998 and 2003, the highest level of interprovincial migration was recorded in 1998, with a net interprovincial migration of 40,125. In 2003, out-migration was at a 5-year high of 58,111. Chart 17 displays Alberta's interprovincial migration distribution between 1998 and 2003.

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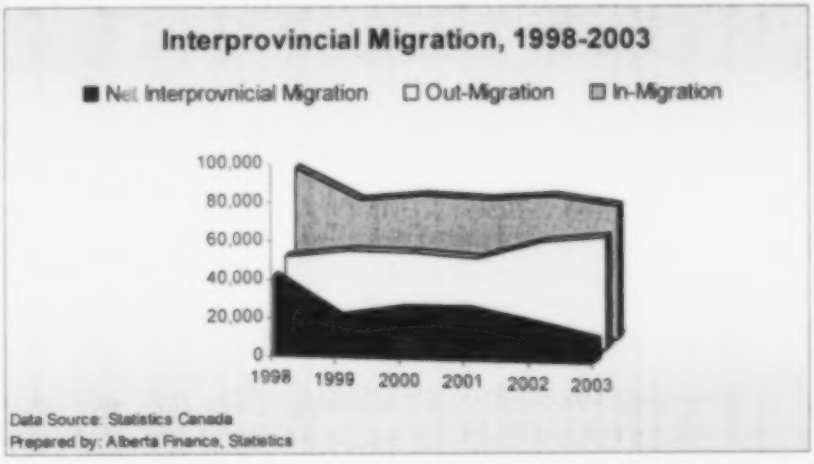

Figure 6 displays net interprovincial migration for Alberta from 1998 to 2003. After decreasing in 1999, net interprovincial migration increased in both 2000 and 2001, but fell in both 2002 and 2003.

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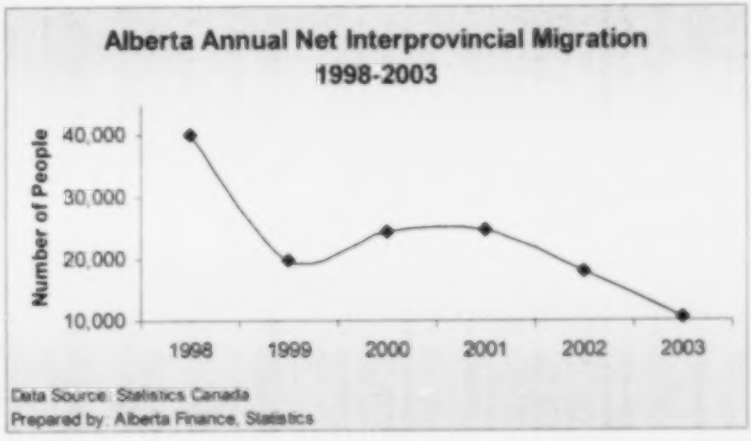

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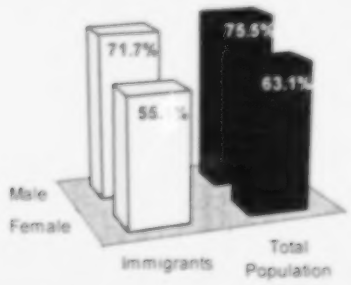

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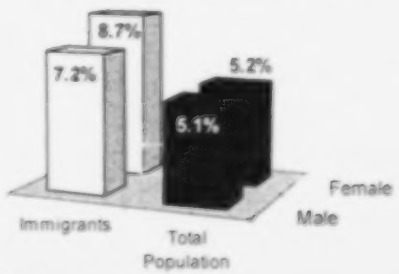

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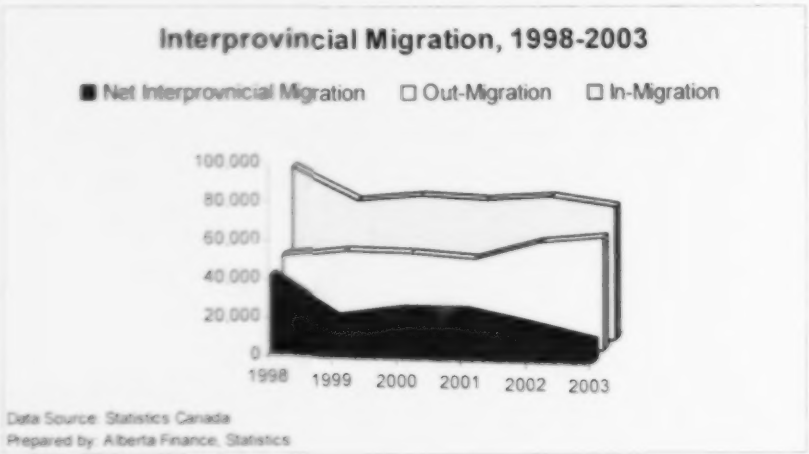

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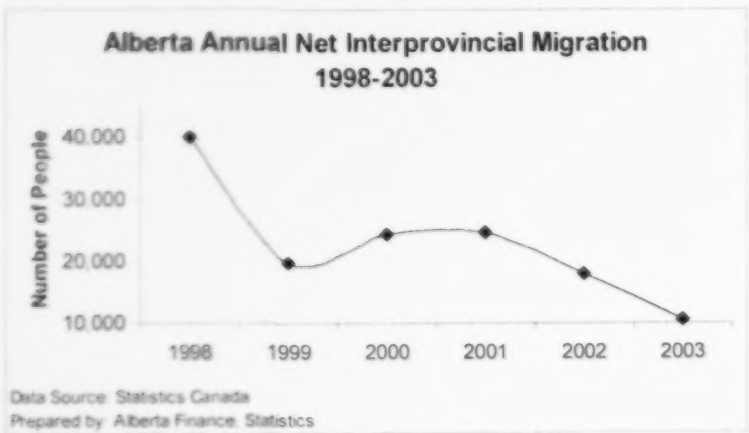

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Figure 7 displays Alberta's net interprovincial migration from 1998 to 2003. Net interprovincial migration fluctuated between 1998 and 2003, reaching its peak in the second quarter of 1998. Since 2001, the quarterly average of net-interprovincial migration has fallen each year. In 2003, the interprovincial migration in Alberta averaged 2,647 per quarter and peaked in the third quarter, reaching 3,122.

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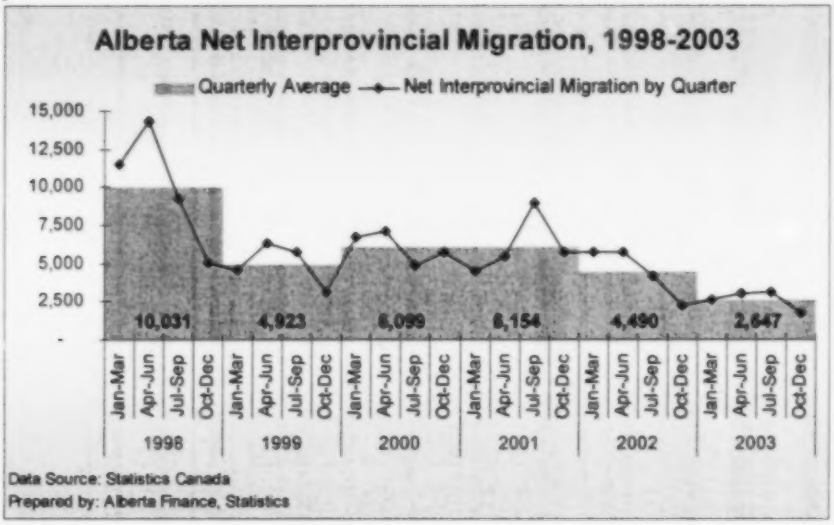
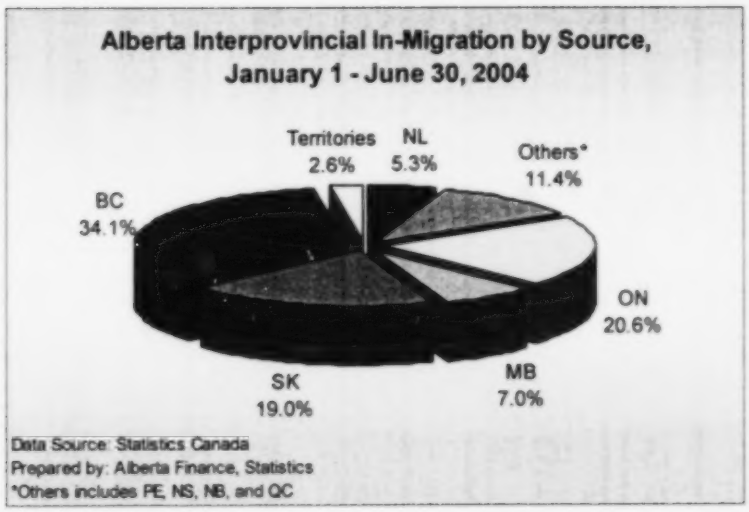


In the first half of 2004, more than half (53.1%) of Alberta's in-migrants came from British Columbia and Saskatchewan

In the first half of 2004, 53.1% of Alberta's in-migration came from its neighbouring provinces, British Columbia (34.1%) and Saskatchewan (19.0%). In-migration from Ontario accounted for 20.6%. Chart 18, on the following page, shows Alberta's in-migration by source province, in the first half of 2004.

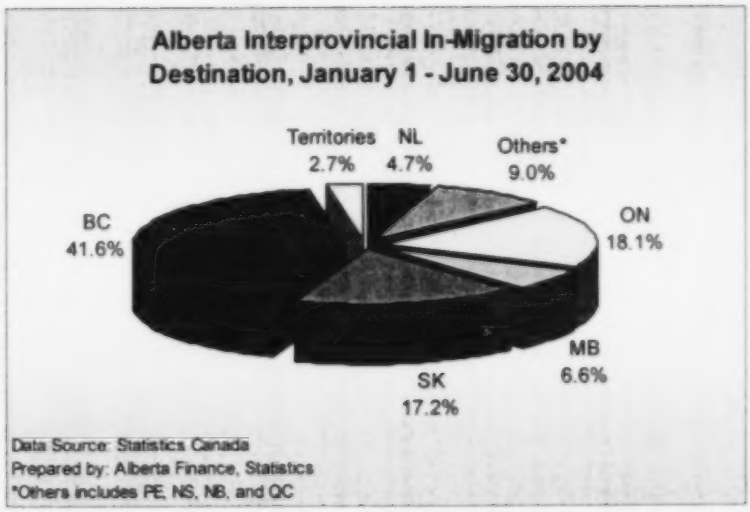
Chart 18



Over forty percent of the Alberta out-migrants in the first half of 2004 were destined to British Columbia

Chart 19 displays Alberta's out-migration by province of destination. In the first half of 2004, over forty percent (41.6%) of Alberta's out-migrants went to British Columbia. British Columbia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan were the destination for 76.9% of Alberta's out-migrants in over this period.

Chart 19



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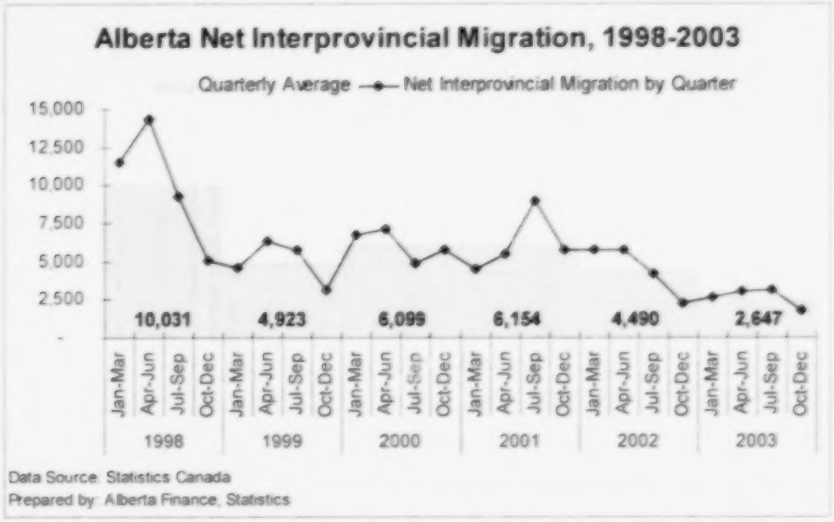
7. Alberta Interprovincial Migration Statistics

Figure 7 displays Alberta's net interprovincial migration from 1998 to 2003. Net interprovincial migration fluctuated between 1998 and 2003, reaching its peak in the second quarter of 1998. Since 2001, the quarterly average of net-interprovincial migration has fallen each year. In 2003, the interprovincial migration in Alberta averaged 2,647 per quarter and peaked in the third quarter, reaching 3,122.

Figure 7



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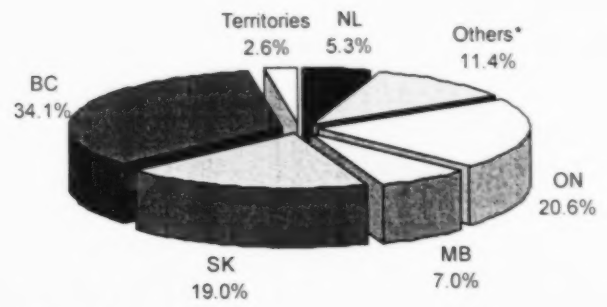
7. Alberta Interprovincial Migration Statistics

Chart 18

Alberta Interprovincial In-Migration by Source, January 1 - June 30, 2004



Data Source: Statistics Canada
Prepared by: Alberta Finance, Statistics
*Others includes PE, NS, NB, and QC

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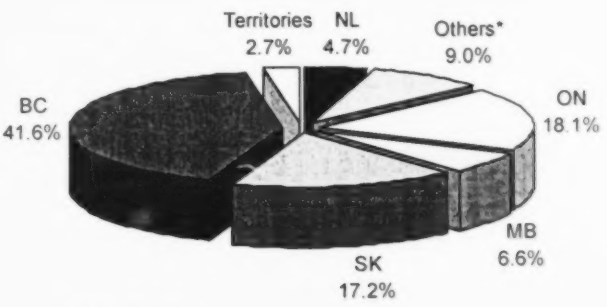

Data Source: Statistics Canada
Prepared by: Alberta Finance, Statistics
*Others includes PE, NS, NB, and QC

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8. Alberta Interprovincial Migrants 2001 Labour Force Statistics

In 2001, Alberta interprovincial migration working age population grew by nearly 70,000

Of the 206,090 interprovincial migrants landing in Alberta between 1996 and 2001, 167,745 were in the labour force. In 2001, the interprovincial working age population had increased by 69,665. The participation rate for Alberta interprovincial migrants increased to 81.4% in 2001. Table 7 displays further labour force statistics for Alberta and Alberta interprovincial migrants by landing period.

Employment for Alberta interprovincial migrants increased by 59,445 in 2001. In both landing periods, the employment rate for interprovincial migrants was higher than the employment rate for other Albertans. The Alberta interprovincial migrant employment rate increased to 76.0%, whereas the Alberta employment rate was 73.1%, in 2001. Interprovincial migrants increased their employment rate by 4.7 percentage points, whereas other Albertans increased their employment rate by 2.2 percentage points.

Alberta interprovincial migrant unemployment rate decreased

Although the numbers of interprovincial migrants in Alberta increased in 2001, the unemployment rate for interprovincial migrants decreased by 2.5 percentage points to 6.6%. In the same year, Alberta interprovincial migrants had a higher participation rate and employment rate than other Albertans and in addition had a higher unemployment rate than Alberta, at 6.6%.

Table 7

Alberta Interprovincial Migrant Labour Force Statistics, 1996 & 2001

	Interprovincial Migrants		Total Population	
Income	**1996**	**2001**	**1996**	**2001**
Working Age Population	136,425	206,090	2,055,020	2,322,025
Labour Force	107,005	167,745	1,486,980	1,696,760
Employment	97,220	156,665	1,379,710	1,608,840
Unemployment	9,785	11,080	107,270	87,920
Participation Rate	78.4%	81.4%	72.4%	73.1%
Employment Rate	71.3%	76.0%	67.1%	69.3%
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	6.6%	7.2%	5.2%

Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 1996 and 2001

Note: Immigrant figures are based on landing periods betwenn Censuses

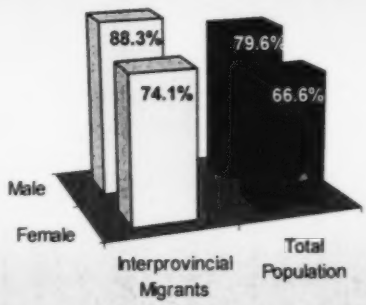
8. Alberta Interprovincial Migrants 2001 Labour Force Statistics

Alberta interprovincial migrants have a higher participation rate than other Albertans

Chart 20 shows both male and female interprovincial migrants had a participation rate higher than Alberta's male and female participation rate. In 2001, the male Alberta interprovincial migrant participation rate was 8.7 percentage points higher than the Alberta male participation rate, at 88.3% and 79.6% respectively. Alberta females had a participation rate of 66.6% in 2001, 7.5 percentage points lower than the female Alberta interprovincial migrant participation rate.

Chart 20

Alberta Participation Rates by Gender for Interprovincial Migrants and All Albertans, 2001



Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2001

Chart 21, on the following page, displays that the employment rate discrepancies between Albertans and Alberta interprovincial migrants is greater for males than it is for females. In 2001, male Alberta interprovincial migrants had an employment rate of 82.9%. This was 7.4 percentage points higher than the employment rate of other male Albertans. The female interprovincial migrant employment rate was 68.7%. This was 5.6 percentage points higher than the employment rate for other female Albertans.

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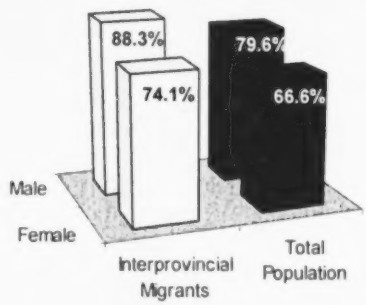

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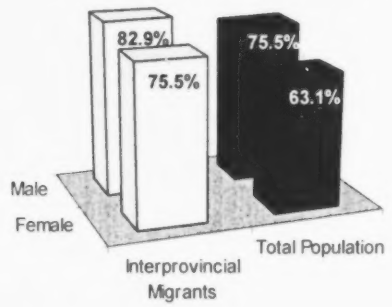

Data Source: Statistics Canada Census, 2001

Chart 22 shows unemployment rate by gender for Albertans and Alberta interprovincial migrants in 2001. The unemployment rate was higher for Alberta interprovincial migrants than for other Albertans. In 2001, the Alberta male interprovincial migrant unemployment rate was 6.0% and for other male Albertans it was 5.1%. The female interprovincial migrant unemployment rate was 7.3% and for other female Albertans it was 5.2%.

Chart 22

Alberta Unemployment Rates by Gender for Interprovincial Migrants and All Albertans, 2001

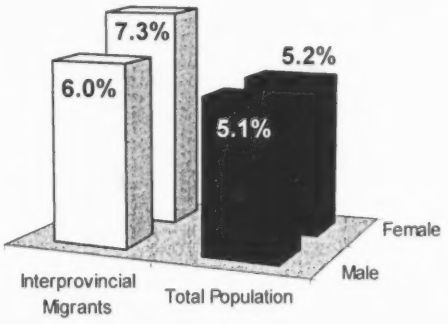

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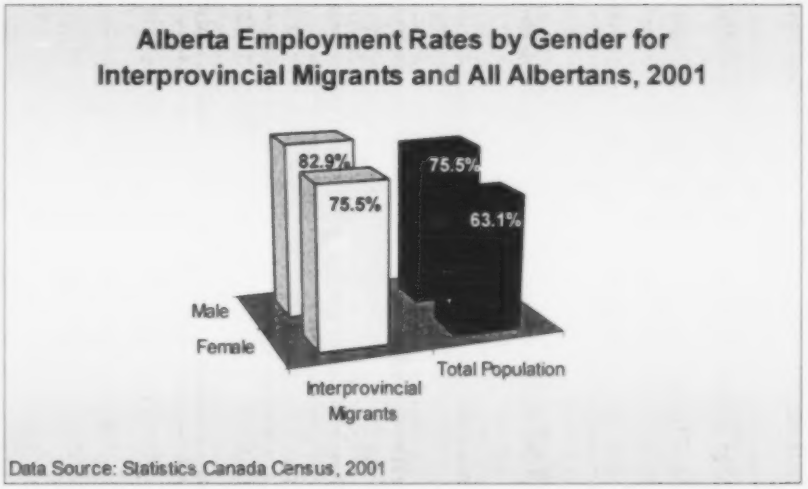
Chart 21



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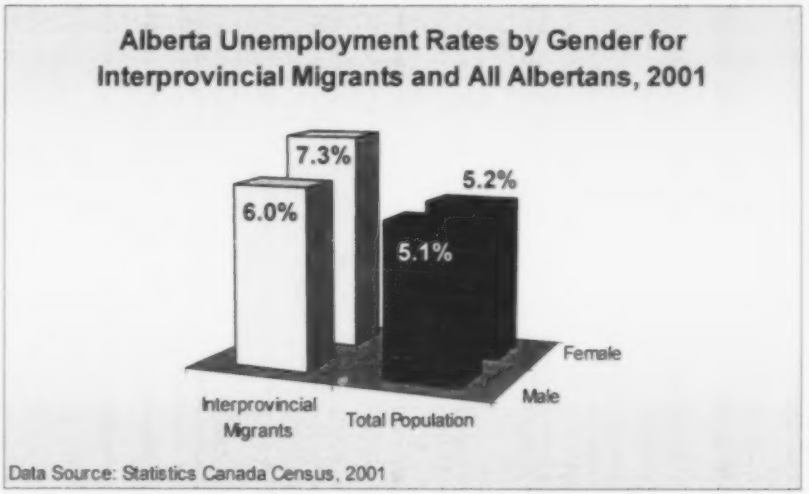

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Appendix

People may immigrate to Canada under the *Immigration Act* in one of the following classes:

Family Class – applicants must have a close relative living in Canada who has made a legal promise to provide them with financial support. The relative may be a spouse, fiancé (e), child, parent or grandparent.

Refugee Class – are admitted under special rules and are considered either a Convention refugee or a member of a humanitarian designated class. Convention refugees are people who leave their country because of a well-founded belief that they will be persecuted due to their religious beliefs, race, nationality, political opinion or membership in a given group. The humanitarian designated class was introduced by the federal government in 1997 to provide for the possibility of resettlement to individuals personally or seriously affected by situations including civil war and armed conflicts. Refugees may be selected abroad for resettlement in Canada or may apply for and receive Convention refugee status from the federal Immigration and Refugee Board within Canada.

Independent or Economic Class – applicants apply to come to Canada on their own, with or without the financial help of relatives in Canada. They are evaluated on a number of factors such as their education level, skill level and Canadian language ability. There are three categories of independent or economic class immigrants: skilled workers; assisted relatives; and business immigrants.

Other Classes – Live-in Caregivers allows workers to enter Canada on a temporary basis for certain kinds of live-in work when there are not enough Canadian citizens or permanent residents to fill the available position. Provincial Nominees immigrate to Canada as permanent residents. Other classes of immigrants established for humanitarian or public policy reasons may be defined by regulation.